


Borough of



Accrington

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

including the

Reports of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

== 1969 ==



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== 1969 ==

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1969-70

THE MAYOR, Councillor J. K. Marsden (ex-officio)

Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR W. PARKINSON

Vice-Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR Mrs. MORTIMER

ALDERMAN Mrs. HAINES

„ J. HODSON

COUNCILLOR G. G. BROADHURST

„ C. DILLON

* „ Mrs. GRANT

* „ Mrs. HARRISON

„ J. MORTIMER

„ A. NEWSHAM

„ Mrs. OWENS

* „ Mrs. WHITTAKER

* Members of the Health Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

SHEILA M. HUTCHINSON,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

GEORGE GREENWOOD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Promoted 1.10.69).

Chief Administrative Assistant:

ROBERT McCONNELL, D.M.A.

Assistant Cleansing Superintendent:

ERNEST LIVESEY (Promoted 1.10.69).

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

GARRY S. BELL, Dip., P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

JOHN M. DAVEY, Dip., P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Appointed 1.12.69)

STEPHEN A. TODD, Dip., P.H.I.E.B. (Appointed 1.12.69)

GEOFFREY SIMCOCK, Dip., P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Promoted 12.12.69)

Technical Assistant: DAVID S. FINNEY

Student Public Health Inspectors:

DAVID T. CLARKSON

ALAN BROWN (Appointed 29.9.69)

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. A. THORNLEY (Senior Clerk)

Miss A. M. CUNLIFFE (Shorthand Typist)

PETER BRITCLIFFE

WILLIAM WHITELEY (Cleansing Depot) (Appointed 1.11.69)

ARTHUR SMITHIES (Refuse Disposal Works)

Resignations, etc.:

KEITH FODEN (Resigned 12.9.69)

JOHN EDDLESTON (Resigned 21.10.69)

WILLIAM F. SNOW (Resigned 2.3.69)

ROBERT A. WALMSLEY (Retired 31.10.69)

19, St. James' Street, Accrington.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Accrington.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1969.

During the year there was a very sharp increase in the number of houses completed, nevertheless the waiting list has increased equally sharply, thus showing that housing is by no means a solved problem, nor will it be for quite a few years to come.

There was again an increase in the notifications of tuberculosis and this is very disappointing as in the last few years there was every reason to suppose that this disease was on its way out. This is a trend which calls for close attention. Other infectious diseases are much less than they would have been half-a-century ago, although one must expect that humanity will always be liable to infections, one would like to see food poisoning and dysentery vanishing since these are diseases which definitely ought not to occur.

Infant mortality at 16 is very low but it must be remembered that last year it was much higher than it should have been, at 32, nevertheless the figures over the last ten years represent a welcome decline from the figures which would have been acceptable a generation ago.

The present report is the 22nd which I have had the honour to present to the Corporation. Looking around the town I am glad to see that a good deal of the worst of the outworn houses have disappeared although there are still quite a few

to be dealt with. I am particularly happy to see that the town now has two good day nurseries replacing two completely out of date buildings which had to be rushed up during the War years. I am sorry that the town still has to make do with a most unsatisfactory Health Centre. The fact that this was completely out of date was obvious from the outset of my association with it and it is unfortunate that circumstances of various kinds have prevented a replacement which is so urgently called for. The main problem which concerns one in the town today is the inadequate provision for old people. This is not of course nowadays the direct concern of Accrington Corporation since the County Authority is the Welfare Authority, nevertheless it is something of which any Health Committee has to take notice.

I would like to express my thanks to the Corporation for its many kindnesses and its unfailing support throughout the years which I have held office, to thank all my fellow officers for their warm co-operation and help, and if I could single out a few, I would express my special thanks to the three Town Clerks I have known—Mr. Gartside, Mr. Yates and Mr. Macgregor, to Mr. J. Hindle, formerly Chief Public Health Inspector, and his successor, Mr. Kenniford, and to their staffs, and indeed to all officials of the town. It has been a pleasure to work with them and it has been a pleasure to work for this Corporation.

I remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulances	}	Provided by Lancashire County Council
Home Nursing		
Home Helps		
Maternity & Child Welfare		
School Medical Service		
Tuberculosis (Home Visiting)		
Welfare of Aged		
Hospitals	}	Provided by Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Venereal Diseases Treatment		
Tuberculosis Treatment		
Laboratory		
		Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

Public Analyst - - Mr. A. C. Bushnell, F.R.I.C., M.Chem.A.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Housing.

See Public Health Inspector's Report. The problem remains very large.

A. No. of new houses built in 1969 :—

1. By the Corporation, 72.
2. By other bodies or persons, 50.

B. 1. No. on waiting list for houses, 751.

2. No. of applicants known to be living in lodgings,
110.

- C. 1. No. of cases of overcrowding brought to notice during the year, 18.
2. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year, 18.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourteen (14) new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 10 were respiratory cases and 4 were non-respiratory cases.

The incidence of males to females infected was as follows:

Respiratory, 6 males; 4 females.

Non-respiratory, 2 males; 2 females.

There were four (4) deaths caused by this disease in 1969.

Total number of cases on the active register at 31st December, 1969 :—

Respiratory	males 41	females 10	=	51
Non-Respiratory	„ 13	„ 6	=	19
				<hr/> 70 <hr/>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Notifications were received in respect of 119 cases during the year 1969. There were 61 cases of Measles, 3 cases of Whooping Cough, 12 cases of Food Poisoning, 27 cases of Dysentery, 7 cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 cases of Infective Hepatitis and 1 case of Tetanus.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 562 deaths registered in the Borough in 1969. Of these 286 were males and 276 females. The Death Rate for the year was 15.5 as compared with that for the country as a whole which was 11.9.

Heart Diseases headed the list as the cause of death, being responsible for 182 of the registered deaths. Cancer came second with 120 deaths, and Cerebrovascular Disease third with 87 deaths.

It will be seen then that

32.38% of deaths were due to Heart Diseases.

21.35% ,, ,, ,, Cancerous Diseases.

15.48% ,, ,, ,, Cerebrovascular Disease.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 4,418.

Population (Census 1931), 42,991.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population,
mid 1969, 36,340.

Population—Preliminary Census, 1961, 40,987.

Population—Census 1961, 39,018.

No. of inhabited houses, (Census, 1931), 12,019;
(1969): 14,572.

Rateable Value, £1,141,246.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,418.

The social conditions of the Borough are generally good. Chief industries are textile weaving, finishing and printing, textile and general engineering, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	275	283	558
Illegitimate	25	38	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	300	321	621
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	4	2	6
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	5	5	10
Deaths (all ages)	286	276	562
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			17.1
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births			10.0
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			15.5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births			Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	16
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	18
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	120
„ „ Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
„ „ Pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	—
„ „ Other forms of tuberculosis (all ages)	4

TOTAL NUMBERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality
1969	621	562	10	16.0
1968	616	597	20	32.0
1967	635	539	15	24.0
1966	585	593	15	25.6
1965	638	599	14	21.9
1964	631	568	9	14.3
1963	648	583	13	20.1
1962	617	611	13	21.1
1961	600	617	12	20.0
1960	559	577	16	28.6

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS DURING 1969

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Other Tuberculosis (incl. late effects)	2	2	4
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	—	1
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm :—			
Buccal Cavity, etc.	3	—	3
Oesophagus	—	1	1
Stomach	11	7	18
Intestine	9	7	16
Lung, Bronchus	32	8	40
Breast	—	3	3
Uterus	—	9	9
Prostate	9	—	9
Other Malignant Neoplasms	10	9	19
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	2	—	2
Diabetes Mellitus	4	—	4
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	—	1	1
Anaemias	—	2	2
Meningitis	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	5	5
Hypertensive Disease	3	10	13
Ischaemic Heart Disease	82	67	149
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	10	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	31	56	87
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	20	29
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	17	25	42
Bronchitis and Emphysema	24	9	33
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	3	6
Peptic Ulcer	6	1	7

Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	4	2	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	2	3
Congenital Anomalies	1	2	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	1	—	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
All Other Accidents	4	2	6
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	1	4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	286	276	562
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1969.

	Total cases notified.
Acute Encephalitis	—
Acute Meningitis	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—
Anthrax	—
Cholera	—
Diphtheria	—
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	27
Food Poisoning	12

Infective Jaundice	8
Leprosy	—
Leptospirosis	—
Malaria	—
Measles	61
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—
Plague	—
Relapsing Fever	—
Scarlet Fever	7
Smallpox	—
Tetanus	1
Typhoid Fever	—
Typhus	—
Whooping Cough	3
Yellow Fever	—
	<hr/>
	119
	<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1969.

NEW CASES.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—

10	—	—	—	—
15	2	—	1	—
20	1	3	—	1
25	—	1	—	—
35	1	—	—	1
45	2	—	1	—
55	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	4	2	2

DEATHS.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	1
45	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	2	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	2	2

FOOD POISONING.

Two outbreaks of Food Poisoning occurred, resulting in 5 cases and 3 cases respectively. The causative organisms were *Salmonella Paratyphoid B* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*, but in neither outbreak was the foodstuff concerned discovered.

A total of 12 cases were notified during the year.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS.

In 1969 the following examinations were carried out, viz :—

	By M.O.H.	By Deputy M.O.H.
Superannuation Acts	148	43
Other Examinations	64	18

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

ANNUAL REPORT — 1969-70

Public Health and Cleansing Department,
Cannon Street,
ACCRINGTON.

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my fifteenth Annual Report on the work of the Borough's Public Health Inspectors for the year 1969, and on the Public Cleansing Services for the year ended 31st March, 1970.

Good progress continued in slum clearance and smoke control, etc., and a total of 16,633 visits were paid by the inspectoral staff.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied with water by the Calder Water Board from upland sources at Dean Clough, Mitchell's House, Burnley Road and Plantation Mill Reservoirs, upland and underground sources at Higher Antley, Lower Antley and Foxhill Bank Reservoirs, the underground supply from Altham Borehole, and the bulk supply from Manchester Corporation via the Haweswater Aqueduct.

Since its formation in 1963 the Calder Water Board have maintained the progressive policy of the former Accrington and District Water Board to improve and augment water supplies in the district.

All public water supplies are passed through pressure filters and chlorinated, but regular routine samples are taken by the Board from every source and submitted for bacteriological

examination and chemical analysis. Three samples of treated water submitted by this Department for bacteriological and chemical examination were reported to be satisfactory.

The supplies from Mitchell's House, Higher Antley, Lower Antley and Foxhill Bank reservoirs are soft moorland (peaty) water, having a low pH value, and are treated to neutralise acidity. Water from the other sources is not liable to plumbo-solvency, and from regular examinations by the Board to ascertain pH value a standard of 8.0 is sought.

Approximately 45 houses, situated in the rural parts of the town, do not receive a mains supply but have private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc.

Eight bacteriological and two chemical samples were submitted from two separate premises. Two of the bacteriological and both the chemical samples were found to be satisfactory whilst six bacteriological samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 119 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water system, of which 65 were eligible for grant aid under the Accrington Corporation Acts and 54 under improvement grant schemes. The various types of sanitary convenience in use at dwellinghouses in the Borough are approximately as follows, viz:—

	1969
Fresh Water Closets	13,120
Waste Water Closets	1,702
Pail Closets	73

The annual rate of conversion of waste water closets remains low, mainly as the result of high costs and labour shortages. This type of convenience is an anachronism which should not be perpetuated any longer than we can possibly help.

After preparation of the next slum clearance programme I propose to have a survey of the town carried out with a view

to submitting a report to the Council on this aspect of conditions in the town. We should consider a phased programme for the systematic abolition of waste water closets by the use of statutory powers.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

The work of replacing defective dustbins by informal action continued, 492 having been renewed during the year. I must, however, repeat that a similar response to requests to repair or renew defective bin-shed doors and fittings would be appreciated: these give our back streets a neglected appearance.

HOUSING ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Table gives a summarised list of nuisances and housing defects discovered in dwelling-houses during the year and dealt with by the service of notices. It will no doubt be appreciated that where the number of defects, etc., remedied exceeds the number discovered, this is due to the fact that many such defects discovered in the previous year have been remedied during the year under review.

In many cases owners are persuaded to remedy defects voluntarily without the necessity of written notices. Such informal action occupies much of the inspectors' time, but results are usually worth-while.

In addition to the defects referred to in the table, blockages were removed by the Department's employees from drains and sanitary conveniences at 1,648 premises.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

INTERNAL.

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Windows :				
Woodwork	25	26	16	9
Cords	41	37	1	4
Fasteners	18	7	0	0
Glazing and putties ...	27	31	0	0
Mastic pointing	23	22	0	0
Doors :				
Doors	11	6	4	3
Casings	7	5	0	0
Thresholds or weatherboards	0	0	0	0
Hinges and fittings ...	1	2	0	0
Pointing	0	0	0	0
Floors :				
Boarded	33	30	5	4
Flagged	6	3	2	1
Damp	8	8	3	3
Water under	12	12	7	6
Walls :				
Plaster	52	56	1	1
Skirting boards	5	7	0	0
Damp	14	9	6	4
Ceilings :				
Plaster	53	40	2	2
Raining-in	27	18	2	2
Pantries, etc. :				
Walls	0	0	2	2
Ceilings	0	0	0	0
Floors	0	0	0	0
Woodwork	0	0	0	0
Staircases :				
Walls	1	3	0	0
Ceilings	9	8	0	0
Treads or risers	1	1	0	0
Handrails or balustrades	13	12	0	0
Open to bedrooms	0	0	0	0

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Fireplaces :				
Fire-ranges (ironwork)	0	0	0	0
Firegrates	2	2	0	0
Tiling	1	2	0	0
Fire backs	0	0	0	0
Flues (chimney or oven)	0	0	1	1
Side boilers	0	0	0	0
Ovens	0	0	0	0
Jambs or Lintels	0	0	0	0
Insufficient light	2	2	0	0
Insufficient ventilation ...	6	4	0	0
Electrical fittings	0	0	0	0
Gas fittings	0	0	0	0
Sinks	6	5	1	0
Lavatory basins or baths...	0	0	0	0
Waste pipes—sinks, etc. ...	9	11	0	0
Insufficient water supply...	8	8	9	9
Water pipes or fittings ...	1	1	1	1
Cooking facilities	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities	1	0	0	0
Food Storage facilities ...	1	1	26	26
Dirty premises	0	0	0	0
Carried forward	424	379	89	78

DWELLING-HOUSES.**EXTERNAL.**

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Dustbins or Bin-sheds:				
Bins	2	2	492	492
Lids	3	3	342	342
Doors	6	5	2	12
Locks	0	0	0	0
Frames	0	0	0	0
Structures	2	3	0	0
Misuse of Dustbin	2	1	12	12

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied
Sanitary Accommodation,				
Drains, etc.:				
Waste water or trough closets	18	20	9	8
Fresh water closets ...	0	0	2	2
W.C. pedestals	5	2	4	4
W.C. water pipes or fittings	3	1	0	0
W.C. flushing cisterns.	2	2	0	0
Soil pipes	6	5	1	1
Closest structures	14	10	3	1
Closest doors or fittings.	8	3	0	0
Door casings	9	3	0	0
Pails or privies	0	0	0	0
Cesspools or sewage disposal plants	0	0	0	0
Drains	24	21	23	22
Gullies, channel dishes	0	0	0	0
Coal Storage:				
Structures	6	2	3	3
Doors or fittings	3	2	0	0
Door-casings	0	1	0	0
None provided externally	0	0	0	0
Yard:				
Doors or fittings	4	2	0	0
Door jambs or lintels...	0	0	0	0
Walls	4	3	0	0
Surfaces	1	1	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0
Roofs	45	28	0	0
Eaves gutters	37	30	1	0
Rain water pipes	20	12	3	3
Waste pipes	9	8	0	0
Chimney stacks or pots ...	6	6	2	2
House walls (external) ...	17	16	0	0
Wall pointing	15	10	0	0
Cement rendering	3	1	1	1
Doorsteps or window or door jambs	9	4	0	0
Other structures	2	2	0	0
Refuse accumulations	2	2	16	16
Brought forward	424	379	89	78
	<hr/> 711	<hr/> 590	<hr/> 1005	<hr/> 999

HOUSING

As anticipated last year further progress was made in implementing our current slum clearance programme of 950 dwelling-houses over a ten year period. During the year 110 unfit houses were represented for clearance and 28 others purchased by agreement for demolition.

Of the 9 areas represented 3 were the subject of Public Local Inquiries, and to the end of the year the Minister had confirmed 7 of the resultant Compulsory Purchase Orders and 1 Clearance Order without modification.

It is generally accepted that due to various factors the clearance of scheduled properties is at best a slow procedure. We must, however, try to ensure that the period between representation and demolition is kept to an absolute minimum so as to minimise the nuisance and expense incurred by vandalism in vacated houses in clearance areas.

Advance purchase of houses in proposed clearance areas continued as Council policy. Those acquired were either closed or secured, or, provided they could be economically kept in a reasonable state of repair, let until such time as demolition becomes due.

Since the preparation of the slum clearance programme in 1963 deterioration in the condition of many border-line houses, has taken place, chiefly due to continually increasing repair costs in relation to rent yield. Houses which could have been saved by more expenditure on repairs and improvement have now deteriorated into the slum category. Before completion of the current programme in 1971, I propose to report to the Council on the desirability of introducing an extended programme.

Voluntary improvement of houses by owners continued and 206 applications for Standard Grants were approved; many of such houses where standard amenities were installed were also simultaneously repaired or reconditioned.

2,678 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors and 1,589 defects were remedied during the year.

**Progress of Clearance Programme
at 31st December, 1969.**

DEMOLISHED	No. of Dwelling- Houses	No. of Unfit Dwelling- Houses
Order		
Manchester Road/Hoyles Court C.P.O., 1963	6	6
Manchester Road/Pollard Court C.P.O., 1963	14	14
Back Lane/Astin Court/Chadwick Fold C.P.O., 1963	14	14
Manchester Road No. 1 C.O., 1964	4	4
Castle Street (by agreement-1964)	5	5
Station Road, Huncoat (by agreement-1964)	1	1
Back Lane/Manchester Road Nos. 1 and 2 C.P.O's., 1965	11	9
Kenyon Street/Cobden Street/Mason Street (by agreement-1966)	9	9
Mill Street, Baxenden (by agreement-1966)	11	11
Burnley Road/South Street, Huncoat (by agreement- 1967)	11	11
Cobden Street/Cunliffe Street/Mason Street C.P.O., 1966	42	42
Nuttall Street Nos. 1 and 2 C.P.O's., 1966	39	33
Black Abbey Street/Jacob Street C.P.O., 1966 ...	7	7
Nuttall Street No. 3 C.P.O., 1967	34	31
Paradise Street C.P.O., 1967	3	3
DEMOLITION DEFERRED		
Thompson Court C.A., 1965	5	5
CONFIRMED AND AWAITING DEMOLITION		
Bank Street/Oak Street C.P.O., 1967	17	17
Grange Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1967	26	24
Grange Street No. 2 C.P.O., 1967	32	32
Grange Street No. 3 C.P.O., 1968	29	29
Grange Street No. 4 C.P.O., 1968	32	24
Wellington Street, No. 1 C.P.O., 1968	23	23
Wellington Street, No. 2 C.P.O., 1968	6	3
Wellington Street No. 3 C.P.O., 1968	16	16
King Street/Moreton Street C.O., 1968	9	9
Burnley Road/Melbourne Street C.P.O., 1968	10	10
Scatcliffe Street/Paxton Court C.P.O., 1968	15	14
Castle Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1968	11	11
Moore Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1968	19	19
Plantation Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1968	12	7
Plantation Street No. 2 C.P.O., 1969	23	20
Plantation Street No. 3 C.P.O., 1969	20	14
Plantation Street No. 4 C.P.O., 1969	20	18
Chapel Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1969	12	11
Chapel Street No. 2 C.P.O., 1969	25	21
Chapel Street No. 3 C.P.O., 1969	5	4
Chapel Street No. 4 C.P.O., 1969	14	14
Cockerill Court C.O., 1969	3	3
REPRESENTED AND AWAITING CONFIRMATION		
Croft Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1969	25	25
Ormerod Row C.O., 1969	5	5

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Flats
(a) By the local authority	52	20
(b) By other local authorities	—	—
(c) By other bodies or persons	50	—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1215
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 2678
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 628
- (2) Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:—
- (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) 407
- (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made ... 388

2. Houses Demolished:—

	Houses	Displaced during year	
In or adjoining Clearance Areas:	Demolished	Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	10	32	12
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	0		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	2		

Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	0	}	2	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	4			
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	0			
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0			

3. Unfit Houses Closed:—

	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	7	}	33
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	0		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957...	0		

4. Unfit Houses made Fit:—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	2	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	0
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	0	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):—

	1. Number of houses	2. No. of separate dwellings contained in column 1
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	0	0
(c) Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 35	0	—

	Number of houses	Number of occupants
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:— Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	4	5
7. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and Housing Act, 1969 Improvement Grants, etc.:— Action during year:—		
	Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling buildings affected in schemes of -	Local authority houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	13	—
(b) Approved by local authority	13	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	11	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (e) above	Nil	Nil
8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961, 1964 and 1969.—Standard Grants:— Action during year:—		
		No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority—full standard		206
(b) Approved by local authority—reduced standard ...		Nil.
(c) Total applications approved by local authority		206
(d) Work completed		221

RENT ACT, 1957.

Since this Act came into operation work in connection with it has decreased annually, and no action was necessary during the year under review.

NOTICES SERVED.

Form of Notice:—

Intimation (preliminary)	141
Statutory	4
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The last remaining common lodging house in the Borough was closed during the year for demolition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., exposed to disease has always been carried out at the Cleansing Depot in a high-pressure steam disinfector. This is now beyond economic repair, and the high cost of replacement is not justified by the number of articles requiring treatment nowadays, and for the time being, arrangements have therefore been made to utilise facilities available in an adjoining authority when necessary. Where necessary Formalin solution and formaldehyde gas are used for disinfection.

229 visits were paid in connection with cases of infectious disease and the necessary disinfection resulting therefrom.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The arrangements agreed between the Corporation and the Blackburn and District Hospital Management Committee for the use of facilities at Victoria Hospital as the public mortuary continued to operate satisfactorily to the hospital, police and local authority.

VERMIN AND DISINFESTATION.

In carrying out treatments for insect pests D.D.T. solutions and powders together with insecticidal smoke generators are employed.

During the year the following treatments were carried out by the Department's staff with satisfactory results, 74 visits having been paid for the purpose.

	No. of Premises	No. of Rooms
Bugs	1	3
Cockroaches	28	100
Fleas	7	28
Mites	2	10
Lice	1	1
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 142

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The surface infestations which arise in dwelling-houses, business and industrial premises, etc., and originate chiefly as the result of rats gaining access by way of defective drains from the public sewers, have been treated as usual by the whole-time Rodent Operator working under the direction of the Inspectoral Staff. Although a charge is made for disinfestation work at business and industrial premises, a free service is afforded to dwelling-houses.

Sickness and retirement of the Rodent Operator, and our inability to secure a suitable replacement, made an efficient rodent control service difficult to maintain throughout the year; it would have been impossible without the full co-operation of the staff.

Regular sewer treatments are carried out to deal with rats at their source by the laying of poison bait in manholes. These treatments have had a considerable effect in reducing the rat population of the sewers, and consequently of surface premises, two men being engaged thereon for a large part of the year.

The methods of control adopted are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

During the year 2,309 manholes were poison baited.

1,002 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with rodent control measures.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS.

The Department is responsible for administering the Pet Animals Act, 1951, the Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963, and the Riding Establishments Act, 1964, which provide for the inspection and licensing of various premises where animals are kept. The Acts require the observance in these premises of certain conditions to ensure the health, welfare and safety of pet animals, horses, etc.

Liaison exists between the Department and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a veterinary surgeon is retained for riding establishments.

Licences were granted in respect of 5 pet shops, 2 boarding establishments, and 1 riding establishment.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One tripe dresser carried on a scheduled offensive trade, the conduct of the premises being reasonably satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

It is estimated that some 80% of the pollutants in the atmosphere originate from the low level low velocity emissions from dwelling-house chimneys, and creation of Smoke Control Areas is the only compulsory method to reduce this pollution.

During 1969 our No. 8 Area became operative and covered 183 acres, which included 1,645 dwelling-houses (318 being local authority houses) together with 50 industrial, commercial and other premises. The No. 9 Area was confirmed and this covered 750 acres comprising 1,246 houses (594 of which were council houses) and 42 other premises. Although scheduled to come into operation in 1970 this latter Order had to be extended for one year.

Survey work was carried out on the No. 10 Area which comprises 532 acres and includes 1,032 dwelling-houses with a view to the Order becoming operative in 1972.

Good progress is thus being made towards making the Borough smokeless in the not too distant future. It is to be regretted therefore that a crisis began to become apparent towards the end of the year in the solid fuel supply position. This was due to deficiencies in forward planning in the nationalised fuel industries by the central administration. Although technological changes in the gas industry were producing a popular clean fuel for the clean air programme, this was being done at the expense of solid fuel, particularly gas coke. This was the fuel on which domestic smoke control programmes were generally based, and it became obvious that this fuel was to be phased out earlier than anticipated, and before the deficiencies could be made up by other solid fuels.

The Council had taken the correct decision by suspending smoke control operations in 1964 as the result of diminishing supplies of gas coke, and consequently the solid smokeless fuel requirements of the town are now for hard coke and premium fuels.

Attention continued to be paid to high level pollution from industry, and 20 smoke observations of offending chimneys were taken during the year. Three industrial concerns gave notice as required by the Act to the Department of their proposals to install furnaces: all were capable of complying with the appropriate legal provisions. Since the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force the amount of smoke produced by industry throughout the country is estimated to have been reduced by over 75%, but there are still problems from the emission of fumes, grit and dust.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

As a selected town in a national survey for the volumetric measurement of atmospheric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are installed at three suitable sites in order that the results of readings can be forwarded monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for statistical purposes.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspec- tions (3)	No. of Written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecu- ted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	40	14	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	180	314	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	220	328	1	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	4	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1	4	Nil	1	Nil

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c) (2)	SECTION 133		SECTION 134		
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Footwear	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Christmas Crackers	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Act makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices, shops, etc., and enforcement is divided between local authorities and H.M. Factories Inspectorate.

Duties under the Act during the year resulted in 87 visits being made by our inspectoral staff for the purpose of conducting 18 general inspections and also ascertaining compliance with notices served for contraventions of the required standards. In no case was it necessary to resort to formal action as re-visits showed a good response to informal notices.

Investigations were carried out in connection with 4 minor accidents reported to us, and 7 additional premises were registered.

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole- sale shops, ware- houses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Number of registered premises at end of year	91	256	21	31	Nil
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	4	9	3	2	Nil
Number of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5.(2))	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temperature (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Washing facilities (S.10)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Work-place.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	588
Retail Shops	1133
Wholesale departments, warehouses	128
Catering establishments, open to the public	147
Canteens	13
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	2009
Total Males	737
Total Females	1272

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

The Council approved my recommendation to adopt the Home Office model code of principles of construction and licensing conditions as supplemented by the code issued by the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration. Modern developments in dispensing and storing petroleum-spirit require uni-

formity in the construction and licensing of installations, and formal adoption of the above codes will ensure that all new licensed premises comply with the appropriate conditions. Many existing petrol installations fall short of modern requirements, and we must endeavour to secure improvements whenever it is practicable to do so. Licensees are advised to seek the Department's advice on eliminating sources of danger and replacement installations on unsatisfactory premises should not be allowed.

In administering the Acts we receive the full co-operation of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, and also the Chief Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade through his District Fire Prevention Officer.

Mr. Turner undertakes the testing of all tanks and pumps, including new ones, and has ensured that all existing tanks have been tested and that old tanks have been subjected to the routine tests prescribed by the code.

I am sure that we are making good progress towards reducing the accident potential from the incorrect storage or handling of this highly dangerous commodity, and hope that licensees will co-operate.

195 visits were paid during 1969 and storage licences were issued as follows, viz :—

Petroleum Spirit	51
------------------------	----

Petroleum Mixture	9
-------------------------	---

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The Police Authorities continued to carry out the various duties under this Act on behalf of the Council, including issuing licences and ensuring animal movements in accordance with licensing conditions, and undoubtedly the uniformity created by their administration of the Act in Accrington and surrounding districts is beneficial to all concerned.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Shown below is a Return of all samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst under the provisions of the Act during the year.

416 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with the sampling of food and drugs.

Article of food or drug	Number analysed	Number adulterated or non-standard.	Percentage adulterated or non-standard.
Milk	79	1	1.26
Milk Products	7	—	—
Cereal Products	8	2	25.0
Meat Products	1	—	—
Fish Products	2	—	—
Preserves and Sugar Products	6	2	33.3

Canned Vegetables			
and Soups	2	—	—
Beverages	1	—	—
Soft Drink	6	1	16.6
Cooking Oil	1	—	—
Shandy	1	1	100.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	114	7	6.14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Milk

The Sub-standard milk sample was a formal retail sample which was reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 25%. A subsequent sample proved to be genuine and no action was taken.

Other Foods

Two informal samples of butter drops were considered deficient in butter to the extent of 22.5% and 12.5% respectively and a cautionary letter was sent to the manufacturers.

One informal sample of shandy was considered to have an alcohol deficiency of 46.6% proof spirit and a cautionary letter was sent to the manufacturers.

One informal sample of Cola was deficient in Caffeine and the manufacturer was notified.

One informal sample of buttered teacakes was found to be spread with margarine and not butter. A formal sample was found similar. Legal proceedings were taken and a fine of £10 with £12 costs was imposed.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Bacteriological examinations of milk samples were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

During the year 144 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests; all satisfied the legally prescribed tests.

40 samples of sterilised milk were taken and were reported to comply with the turbidity test.

73 samples of untreated milk were submitted for the methylene blue test. 19 samples failed the test and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for investigation.

97 samples of untreated milk, including the 73 samples referred to above, were examined for *brucella abortus*. The organism was isolated from 13 samples, of which 5 were from 1 producer in the town, action appropriate at the time being taken in respect of them. The remainders were from 6 producers in other districts, and these local authorities were notified accordingly.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are responsible for duties in connection with dairy farms, and the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to engage in the business of a dairy farmer.

The duties of the local authority are to enforce the regulations relative to:

- (a) the treatment and handling of milk;
- (b) the infection of milk and protection against contamination;

- (c) the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances;
- (d) the conveyance and distribution of milk;
- (e) the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

180 milk distributors were registered under the Regulations.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965.

The special designations permitted are "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Ultra-Heat Treated" for heat-treated Milk and "Untreated" as the special designation for raw milk.

The following licences were granted under the Regulations, viz:—

Dealers' Licences	180
Pasteuriser's Licence	1
Steriliser's Licence	1

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

1,115 visits were paid to miscellaneous food premises for the purpose of examination of food and inspection of premises. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to formal seizure of unsound food, all being surrendered voluntarily. The articles of food which were given up for destruction as being unfit for human consumption were as follow:—

Miscellaneous Pre-packed Foods	3,483 containers
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	5,181 packets
Meat	324 lbs.
Vegetables	3,312 lbs.

Flour	280 lbs.
Chickens	63
Ice Cream Cold Mix	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fish	5 lbs.
Fish Cakes	48
Cream Crackers	233 packets

FOOD PREMISES

The table which follows is a classification of the various types of food premises in the town:—

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and Provision Dealers	169
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	28
Fishmongers	7
Meat Shops	50
Bakers and Confectioners	58
Fried Fish Shops	32
Sweets, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	88
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars ...	135
	<hr/> 567 <hr/>

The above-mentioned food premises include certain ones which require registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, viz:—

Manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	151
Preparation of Sausage, Preserved Foods, etc.	64
	<hr/>
	217
	<hr/>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority. No action was necessary during the year under review .

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ended 31st March, 1970.

REFUSE DEALT WITH.

(1) Refuse Collected.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
House and Shop Refuse	8,539	0	1
Clinker from Schools, etc.	257	9	0
Market Refuse	279	13	3
Shops and Trade Refuse	1,604	8	0
	<hr/>		
	10,680	11	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(2) Methods of Disposal of Refuse.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
Taken to tips (49.4%)	5,276	11	0
Dealt with at Disposal Works			
(a) Separation and			
Incineration (45.1%) 4,814 12 2			
(b) Direct Incineration 589 7 2			
(5.5%)			
	<hr/>		
	5,404	0	0
	<hr/>		
	10,680	11	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(3) Weight of Refuse.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
Actual weight	5,776	19	2
Estimated weight	4,903	11	2
Estimated weight from test weighings	—	—	—
	<hr/>		
	10,680	11	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

CLEANSING SERVICE.

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1970.

Item	Particulars. 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Total 4
	Revenue Account.			
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	29,670	13,643	43,313
	(ii) Transport	22,802	1,162	23,964
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,718	10,802	12,520
	(iv) Other items	209	139	348
	(v) Total gross expenditure	54,399	25,746	80,145
2	Gross Income	735	9,676	10,411
3	Net Cost	53,664	16,070	69,734
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above)	—	—	—
	Unit Costs.			
5	Gross cost per ton —	£ p	£ p	£ p
	(i) Labour only	2.78	1.28	4.06
	(ii) Transport only	2.13	0.11	2.24
	(iii) Plant & Sundries ...	0.18	1.02	1.20
	(iv) Total	5.09	2.41	7.50
6	Gross income per ton ...	0.07	0.90	0.97
7	Net cost per ton	5.02	1.51	6.53
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	1,477	442	1,919
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	3,433	1,028	4,461

- Area (statute acres) 4,418
- Population at 30th June, 1969 36,340
- Total refuse collected (tons) 10,680
- Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day
(365 days to year) 16.10
- Number of premises from which refuse is collected 15,634
- Average haul by collection vehicle to
disposal point approx 0.9 miles

CLEANSING SERVICE.

Street Cleansing.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1970.

Item	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping & Watering 2	Street Gully Cleansing 3	Total 4
	Revenue Account.			
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	10,727	747	11,474
	(ii) Transport	3,525	1,755	5,280
	(iii) Plant, Equipment, buildings, etc.	2,110	189	2,299
	(iv) Other items	90	—	90
	(v) Total gross expenditure	16,452	2,691	19,143
2	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council) ...	1,174	—	1,174
3	Net Cost	15,278	2,691	17,969
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	—	—	5,949
	Unit Costs			
6	Net cost per street mile cleansed	£ 198.14	—	—
7	Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 197.13	£ —
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	420.41	74.05	494.46

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Mileage of streets cleansed | 77.10 |
| 2. | Frequency of cleansing: | % |
| | (a) At least once daily | 9.6 |
| | (b) Three to six times weekly | 2.1 |

(c) Twice weekly	—
(d) Once weekly	15.0
(e) Less than once weekly	73.3
	— 100.0%

3. Number of street gullies cleansed	6,765
4. Number of gully cleansings during the year	13,651
5. Percentage of street cleansing done mechanically	75.0
6. Percentage of gully cleansing done mechanically	100.0

VEHICLE PERFORMANCE TABLE.

Vehicle	Purchased	Actual hours worked	Repairs	Cleaning	% Hours Running	Hours Holidays	Hours not Working
S. & D. 282UTF	June, 1961	2253 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	90.9	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	38
S. & D. 781UTE	June 1961	2136 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	92.2	72	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
S. & D. 1198 TD	June, 1962	1914 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	80.9	83	289
S. & D. TTE 529D	February, 1966	2109 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	90.1	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. & D. UTJ 359D	April, 1966	2100 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	90.3	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
S. & D. JTE 90F	April, 1968	2111 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	91.1	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$
S. & D. MTC 899G	September, 1968	2152 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.4	71	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dennis GE 443 HTD	March, 1959	1531 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 $\frac{1}{4}$	64.6	138	321 $\frac{1}{4}$
*Bedford 98HTC	December, 1958	1750 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	83.1	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedford VTJ 532H	March, 1970	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	—	28.6	8	138 $\frac{1}{4}$
†Bedford‡ PCB 446	July, 1968	338 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	47.3	41	329 $\frac{3}{4}$
*†Austin 750 NTB	April, 1968	894 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	43.4	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	984 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lewin M.O. 452 ETE	April, 1958	1104	187 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.4	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	714
Lewin M.O. WTB 331D	May, 1966	721 $\frac{3}{4}$	182	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	32.9	159	1062 $\frac{1}{2}$
Karrier ETB 324B	April, 1964	2119 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	90.0	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Karrier ETB 325B	May, 1964	2326 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	94.3	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL		25638	1285	797 $\frac{1}{2}$	77.1	1332 $\frac{3}{4}$	4182

† Second-hand vehicles.

* These vehicles were scrapped during the year.

‡ This vehicle was converted to a gritting machine.

REFUSE COLLECTION — DISTRICT EFFICIENCY.

DISTRICT:

	Spring Hill & Higher Antley	West and North	East and South	North, Peel Park & Huncoat	Centre
Total emptyings	169,006	160,158	168,511	158,181	144,167
Total tonnage	1,649.6	1,536.2	1,598.4	1,619.9	1,331.9
Bins per man per hour	20	19	20	19	17
Weight per man per hour... (excluding weight of bin)	lbs. 431	lbs. 402	lbs. 428	lbs. 425	lbs. 348
Weight per bin (lbs.)	22	21	21	23	20
No. of bins for District	3,333	3,246	3,274	3,227	3,101
Frequency of emptyings	51	49	52	49	47

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SALES.

Year Ended March 31st, 1970.

	Tons cwts. qrs.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	760	10	1	6854	19	4
Textiles	0	2	3	8	14	9
Compressed Scrap	156	6	1	771	11	1
Other Metal Scrap	0	11	1	190	9	9
Scrap Iron	31	4	0			
Reclaimed Cinders	38	14	0	58	16	2
				£7,884 11 1		

The Refuse Disposal Works was out of action for nearly six months due to the fire in March 1969, but when re-opened considerable improvement to the plant and buildings had been effected. In 1956 a major scheme of alterations and improvements to the works was carried out at a cost of £52,446, while in 1967 the furnace capacity was increased by the installation of a bulky waste incinerator at a cost of £6,089. These alterations did not include replacement of the grab machinery which is now past its economic life and requires urgent renewal. At the same time it is hoped that certain other works can be carried out to improve the internal and external environment of the plant, i.e. fume extraction, clinker quenching chamber and improvements to the grit arrestor.

The entire furnace range is now operating to full capacity to deal with the increasing volume of refuse without shift work, and further increases in the quantity of refuse can only be dealt with by extension of the furnace capacity, a scheme for which I am now preparing.

During the year under review the total receipts from sales decreased by £213 compared with the previous year. Although the quantity of waste paper salvaged at the Disposal Works was reduced by 51 tons as a result of the fire, the tonnage dealt with at the Depot increased by 34 tons. Notwithstanding the net reduction of 17 tons the improved sale price of paper was reflected in an increased income of £728 compared with the year before. With the exception of scrap iron the income from

all other sources decreased, mainly due to reduced prices or production lost through the fire.

The sum of £1,962 1s. 9d., was distributed among the Department's employees through the Incentive Bonus Payment Scheme in respect of clean waste paper, as compared with £1,575 15s. 5d. during the previous year. Of this sum £297 14s. 5d. was paid to employees at the Refuse Disposal Works as the result of the scheme for salvaging clean waste paper at the works.

It cannot be too frequently stated that the Department provides a free service for the collection of household refuse and discards, e.g. furniture, etc. There is thus no excuse whatsoever for dumping such materials on open spaces. 2,797 special collections of this type were made during the year.

In spite of the fact that residents are allowed to bring unwanted motor vehicles to the Refuse Disposal Works for free disposal owners had to be traced and removal effected in the case of 15 abandoned vehicles.

Litter of the type referred to above, and the litter caused through carelessness on thoroughfares, is bad enough, but does not compare with the objectionable nuisance from the household pet. Notwithstanding the adoption of byelaws the fouling of footways by dogs continues to disgrace a civilized community. One can only assume that the dog population is too great, or

that even one dog is too many for some owners to control or to want to control.

The winter of 1969/70 was a very testing one, both as regards conditions and cost, intermittent snowfalls and long periods of frost, alternating from November to March. Over-spending resulted from our efforts to give an improved service to side streets, and the higher cost of white salt as against rock salt which was in short supply. One new gritting machine/snow plough was purchased during the year, and it was planned to renew our other 3 vehicles in the following year.

In conclusion I should like to thank, on behalf of the Department, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year. I thank also the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and other colleague officials for their usual co-operation and assistance. My personal thanks are also due to Dr. Webster for his continual support and willing assistance at all times, and, finally, to a capable and loyal staff and body of employees for services rendered.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

F. KENNIFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

